

SEE

- Ask not what pains, nor further *seek* to know.
Their process, or the forms of law below. Dryden.
I have been forced to relinquish that opinion, and have en-
deavoured to *seek* after some better reason. Addison's *Spectator*.
2. To make pursuit.
Violent men have *sought* after my soul. P. lxxxvi. 14.
If thy brother's ox or sheep go astray, it shall be with thee
until thy brother *seek* after it. Deut. xxii. 2.
3. To apply to; to use solicitation.
All the earth *sought* to Solomon, to hear his wisdom. 1 K.
Unto his habitation shall ye *seek*, and thither thou shalt
come. Deut. xii. 5.
4. To endeavour after.
Being a man of experience, he wished by wisdom to order
that which the young prince *sought* for by war. Knolles.
To *SEEK*. [An adverbial mode of speech.] At a loss; without
measures, knowledge, or experience.
Being brought and transferred from other services abroad,
though they be of good experience in those, yet in these they
will be new to *seek*; and before they have gathered experience,
they shall buy it with great loss to his majesty. Spenser.
Unpractis'd, unprepar'd, and still to *seek*. Milton.
But they misplace them all;
And are as much to *seek* in other things,
As he that only can design a tree, Would be to draw a shipwreck. RoCommon.
SEEKER. *n. f.* [from *seek*.] One that seeks; an inquirer.
Though I confess that in philosophy I'm a *seeker*, yet can-
not believe that a sceptick in philosophy must be one in divi-
nity. Glauco.
A language of a very witty volatile people, *seekers* after no-
velty, and abounding with variety of notions. Locke.
SEEKSORROW. *n. f.* [*seek* and *sorrow*.] One who contrives to
give himself vexation.
Afield they go, where many lookers be,
And thou *seeker* to, Klaus, then among:
Indeed thou saidst it was thy friend to see,
Strephon, whose absence seem'd unto thee long. Sidney.
To *SEEK*. *v. a.* [*seeker*, to *seek*, French.] To close the eyes.
A term of falconry, the eyes of a wild or haggard hawk
being for a time *seek'd* or closed.
Now she brought them to see a *seek'd* dove, who the blinder
he was, the higher she *strave*. Sidney.
As gentle hind, whose sides with cruel steel
Through lanced, her bleeding life does rain;
While the sad pang approaching the does feel,
Brays out her latest breath, and up her eyes doth *seek*. F. R.
Mine eyes no more on vanity shall feed,
But *seek'd* up with death shall have their deadly meed. F. R.
Come, *seeking* night,
Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day. Shakspeare. *Macbeth*.
Some ambitious men seem as screens to princes in matters of
danger and envy; for no man will take such parts, unless he
be like the *seek'd* dove, that mounts and mounts, because he
cannot see about him. Bacon.
Since, blinded with ambition, he did fear
Like a *seek'd* dove, his crime shall be his punishment,
To be depriv'd of sight. Denham's *Sophy*.
To *SEEK*. *v. n.* [ryllan, Saxon.] To lean on one side.
When a ship *seeks* or rows in foul weather, the breaking
loose of ordnance is a thing very dangerous. Raleigh.
SEE'LY. *adj.* [from *seek*, lucky time, Saxon.]
1. Lucky; happy.
My *seek* sheep like well below,
For they been hale enough and trow,
And liken their abode. Spenser.
2. Silly; foolish; simple. Spenser.
Peacock and turkie, that nibbles off top,
Are very ill neighbours to *seek* poor hop. Tupper.
To *SEEM*. *v. n.* [*seem*, French; unless it has a Teutonic
original, as *seem* certainly has.]
1. To appear; to make a show; to have semblance.
My lord, you've lost a friend, indeed;
And I dare swear, you borrow not that face
Of *seeming* sorrow; it is sure your own. Shakspeare. *H. IV.*
Speak: we will not trust our eyes
Without our ears: thou art not what thou *seem'st*. Shakspeare.
So spake th' Omnipotent; and with his words
All *seem'd* well pleas'd; all *seem'd*, but were not all. Milton.
In holy nuptials ty'd;
A *seeming* widow, and a secret bride. Dryden.
Observe the youth
Already *seems* to snuff the vital air. Dryden's *Ann*.
2. To have the appearance of truth.
It *seems* to me, that the true reason why we have so few
versions which are tolerable, is because there are so few who
have all the talents requisite for translation. Dryden.
3. In *Shakspeare*, to *seem*, perhaps signifies to be beautiful.
Sir, there she stands:
If aught within that little *seeming* substance
May fitly like your grace,
She's there, and she is your's. Shakspeare. *King Lear*.

SEER

4. It *SEEMS*. A phrase hard to be explained. It sometimes
signifies that there is an appearance, though no reality; but
generally it is used ironically to condemn the thing mentioned,
like the Latin *seilicet*, or the old English *forsooth*. *Id mihi*
datur negotii sollicit. This, it seems, is to be my task.
The earth by these, 'tis said,
This single crop of men and women bred;
Who, grown adult, for chance, it seems, enjoin'd,
Did male and female propagate. Blackmore's *Creation*.
5. It is sometimes a slight affirmation.
A prince of Italy, it *seems*, entertained his mistress upon a
great lake. Addison's *Guardian*.
The raven, urg'd by such impertinence,
Grew passionate, it *seems*, and took offence. Addison.
He had been a chief magistrate; and had, it *seems*, ex-
ecuted that high office justly and honourably. Atterbury.
It *seems* that when first I was discovered sleeping on the
ground, the emperor had early notice. Culliver.
6. It appears to be.
Here's another discontented paper,
Found in his pocket too; and this, it *seems*,
Roderigo meant 't have sent. Shakspeare. *Othello*.
It *seems* the camel's hair is taken by painters for the skin
with the hair on. Brown's *Vulgar Errors*.
SEE'NER. *n. f.* [from *seem*.] One that carries an appearance.
Angelo scarce confesses
That his blood flows, or that his appetite
Is more to bread than stone; hence shall we see,
If pow'r change purpose, what our *seemers* be. Shakspeare.
SEE'ING. *n. f.* [from *seem*.]
1. Appearance; show; semblance.
All good *seemings*,
By thy revolt, oh husband, shall be thought
Put on for villainy. Shakspeare. *Cymbeline*.
Give him heedful note;
And, after, we will both our judgments join
In censure of his *seeming*. Shakspeare. *Hamlet*.
For you there's rosemary and rue; these keep
seeming and favour all the Winter long. Shakspeare.
3. Opinion.
Nothing more clear unto their *seeming*, than that a new Je-
rusalem, being often spoken of in Scripture, they undoubtedly
were themselves that new Jerusalem. Hooker.
His persuasive words impregn'd
With reason for his *seeming*. Milton.
SEE'MINGLY. *adv.* [from *seeming*.] In appearance; in show;
in semblance.
To this her mother's plot,
She, *seemingly* obedient, likewise hath
Made promise to the doctor. Shakspeare. *Merry Wives of Windsor*.
They to their minds fell, not *seemingly*
The angels, nor in vision. Milton.
I have touched upon them, though *seemingly* collateral to
my scope; and yet I think they are more than *seemingly* so,
since they pertinently illustrate my design. Clarendon's *Sophy*.
The city dame was so well bred, as *seemingly* to take all in
good part. L'Estrange.
The king and haughty empress, to our wonder,
If not aton'd, yet *seemingly* at peace. Dryden.
This the father *seemingly* complied with; but afterwards re-
fusing, the son was likewise set aside. Addison's *Freeholder*.
They depend often on remote and *seemingly* disproportioned
causes. Atterbury.
SEE'MINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *seeming*.] Plausibility; fair ap-
pearance.
The *seemings* of those reasons persuades us on the other
side. Digby.
SEE'MLINESS. *n. f.* [from *seem*.] Decency; handfomeness;
comeliness; grace; beauty.
When substantialness combineth with delightfulness, *seemli-
ness* with portliness, and currentness with staydness, how can
the language found other than full of sweetness? Camden.
SEE'MLY. *adj.* [*seemliness*, Danish, from *seem*, Mandick,
honour or decency.] Decent; becoming; proper; fit.
Suspense of judgment and exercise of charity were faster and
seemlier for Christian men, than the hot pursuit of these con-
troversies. Hooker.
I am a woman, lacking wit
To make a *seemly* answer to such persons. Shakspeare. *H. VIII.*
The wife saftest and *seemliest* by her husband stays. Milton.
May we enjoy
Our humid products, and with *seemly* draughts
Enkindle mirth and hospitable love. Phillips.
SEE'MLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] In a decent manner; in
a proper manner.
There, *seemly* rang'd in peaceful order, stood
Ulysses' arms, now long diffus'd to blood. Pope.
SEREN. *adj.* [from *see*.] Skilled; versed.
Petruchio shall offer me, disguised in sober robes,
To old Baptista as a schoolmaster. Shakspeare.
Well *seen* in musick. Noble.

SEIZ

- Noble Boyle, not less in nature *seem*,
Than his great brother read in states and men. Dryden.
SEIZ. *n. f.* [from *see*.] A seizure; a taking; a possession.
1. One who seizes. Addison's *Spectator*.
We are in hopes that you may prove a dreamer of dreams,
and a *seiz* of visions. Addison's *Spectator*.
2. A prophet; one who foresees future events.
How soon hath thy prediction, *seiz* blood!
Meadur'd this transient world the race of time,
'Till time stand fix'd? Milton's *Paradise Lost*, b. xii.
By day your frighted fears
Shall call for fountains to express their tears,
And with their eyes were floods: by night from dreams
Of opening gulphs, black storms, and raging flames,
Starting amaz'd, shall to the people show
Emblems of heav'nly wrath and mystick types of woe. Pri.
SEIZWOOD. *n. f.* See SEARWOOD. Dry wood.
Caught, like dry stubble fir'd, or like *seizwood*;
Yet from the wound enflam'd no purple flood,
But look'd a bubbling mass of frying blood. Dryden.
SEIZ'AW. *n. f.* [from *seize*.] A reciprocating motion.
His wit all *seiz'aw*, between that and this;
Now high, now low, now maller up, now mife,
And he himself one vile antithesis. Pope.
To SEIZ'AW. *v. n.* [from *seize*.] To move with a reciprocating
motion.
Sometimes they were like to pull John over, then it went
all of a sudden again on John's side; so they went *seiz'awing*
up and down, from one end of the room to the other. *Arbitr.*
To SEETH. *v. a.* preterite *Isid* or *seethed*; part. pass. *Isid*.
[reosan, Saxon; *Isid*, Dutch.] To boil; to decoct in hot
liquor.
The Scythians used to *seeth* the flesh in the hide, and so do
the northern Irish. Spenser.
Go, suck the subtle blood o' th' grape,
'Till the high fever *seeth* your blood to froth,
And so *seize* hanging. Shakspeare's *Timon*.
Set on the great pot, and *seeth* pottage for the sons of the
prophets. 2 Kings iv.
To SEETH. *v. n.* To be in a state of ebullition; to be hot.
The boiling baths at Carbadon,
Which *seeth* with secret fire eternally,
And in their entrails, full of quick brimston,
Nourish the flames, which they are warm'd upon. Fa. Qu.
I will make a complimentary assault upon him, for my buli-
ness *seeth*. Shakspeare. *Troilus and Cressida*.
Lovers and madmen have their *seething* brains,
Such shaping fantasies, that apprehend
More than cool reason ever comprehends. Shakspeare.
The priest's servant came, while the flesh was in *seething*,
with a flesh-hook, and stuck it into the pan. 1 Sa. ii. 13.
SEE'ZER. *n. f.* [from *seize*.] A boiler; a pot.
The fire thus form'd, the fets the kettle on;
Like burnish'd gold the little *seether* shone. Dryden.
SE'GMENT. *n. f.* [*segmentum*, French; *segmentum*, Lat.] A figure
contained between a chord and an arch of the circle, or so
much of the circle as is cut off by that chord.
Even unto a parallel sphere, and such as live under the poles
for half a year, some *segments* may appear at any time, and
under any quarter, the sun not setting, but walking round.
Their *segments* or arcs, which appeared so numerous, for
the most part exceeded not the third part of a circle. Newton.
SE'GMENT. *n. f.* [from *segmentum*, Latin.] Sluggishness; inacti-
vity. Dry.
To SE'GREGATE. *v. a.* [*segregate*, Latin; *segrer*, French.]
To set apart; to separate from others.
SE'GREGATION. *n. f.* [*segregation*, Fr. from *segregate*.] Sepa-
ration from others.
What shall we hear of this?
—A *segregation* of the Turkish fleet;
For do but stand upon the foaming shore,
The chiding billows seem to pelt the clouds. Shakspeare. *Othello*.
SE'GREGUAL. *adj.* [from *segregate*.] Inveited with large
powers; independent.
Those lands were *segregate*. Temple.
SE'IGNIOR. *n. f.* [from *seigneur*, Latin; *seigneur*, Fr.] A lord.
The title of honour given by Italians.
SE'IGNORY. *n. f.* [*seigneurie*, Fr. from *seigneur*.] A lordship;
a territory.
O'Neal never had any *seignory* over that country, but what
by inchoatment he got upon the English. Spenser.
Were you not reitor'd
To all the duke of Norfolk's *seignories*? Shakspeare. *H. IV.*
Hosea, in the person of God, sayeth of the Jews, they have
reigned, but not by me; they have set a *seignory* over them-
selves: which place proveth plainly, that there are govern-
ments which God doth not avow. Bacon.
William Marshall, earl of Pembroke, being lord of all
Leinster, had royal jurisdiction throughout that province, and
every one of his five sons enjoyed that *seignory* successively.
Davies on Ireland.

SEL

- SE'IGNORAGE. *n. f.* [*seigneurage*, Fr. from *seigneur*.] Autho-
rity; acknowledgment of power.
They brought work to the mint, and a part of the money
coined to the crown for *seigneurage*. Locke.
To SE'IGNORISE. *v. a.* [from *seigneur*.] To lord over.
As fair he was as Cytherea's make,
As proud as he that *seignoriseth* hell. Fairfax.
SEINE. *n. f.* [seigne, Saxon; *seine*, *seine*, French.] A net
used in fishing.
They have cock-boats for passengers, and *seine* boats for
taking of pilchards. Carow.
SE'INER. *n. f.* [from *seine*.] A fisher with nets.
Seiners complain with open mouth, that these drovers work
much prejudice to the commonwealth of fishermen, and reap
small gain to themselves. Carew's *Survey of Cornwall*.
To SEIZE. *v. a.* [*seize*, French.]
1. To take possession of; to grasp; to lay hold on; to fasten on:
In her sad breast the prince's fortunes rowl,
And hope and doubt alternate *seize* her soul. Pope.
2. To take forcible possession of by law.
An escheator of London had arrested a clothier that was
outlawed, and *seized* his goods. Camden.
It was judged by the highest kind of judgment, that he
should be banished, and his whole estate confiscated and *seized*,
and his houses pulled down. Bacon.
3. To make possessed.
So th' one for wrong, the other strives for right:
As when a griffin, *seized* of his prey,
A dragon fierce encount'reth in his flight,
Through wildest air making his idle way. Fa. Queen.
So Ptolemy, *seized* of Proserpine, convey'd
To hell's tremendous gloom th' affrighted maid,
There grimly smil'd, pleas'd with the beauteous prize,
Nor envy'd Jove his sunshine and his skies. Addison. *Cato*.
To SEIZE. *v. n.* To fix the grasp or the power on any thing.
Fairfax Cordelia,
These and thy virtues here I *seize* upon:
Be't lawful I take up what's cast away? Shakspeare. *K. Lear*.
Where there is a design of supplanting, that necessarily re-
quires another of accusing: even Jezebel projects not to *seize*
on Naboth's vineyard without a precedent charge. Dea. of Piety.
SEIZIN. *n. f.* [*seizure*, French.]
1. [In law.] Is of two sorts: *seizin* in fact, and *seizin* in law.
Seizin in fact, is when a corporal possession is taken: *seizin* in
law, is when something is done which the law accounteth a
seizin, as an inrolment. This is as much as a right to lands
and tenements, though the owner be by wrong dispossessed
of them. Covell.
2. The act of taking possession.
Every indulg'd sin gives Satan livery and *seizin* of his heart,
and a power to dispose of it as he pleases. Dea. of Piety.
Seizin is the same in the canon law as livery and *seizin* at the
common law. Asylife's *Parergon*.
3. The things possessed.
Many recoveries were had as well by heirs as successors of
the *seizin* of their predecessors. Hale.
SEIZURE. *n. f.* [from *seize*.]
1. The act of seizing.
2. The thing seized.
Sufficient that thy prayers are heard, and death,
Then due by sentence when thou didst transgress,
Defeated of his *seizure*, many days
Giv'n thee of grace. Milton's *Paradise Lost*.
3. The act of taking forcible possession.
Thy lands, and all things that thou do'st call thine,
Worth *seizure*, do we *seize* into our hands. Shakspeare.
In the general town he maintained a *seizure*, and possession
of the whole. Wotton.
Henry continued to burn protestants, after he had cast off
the pope; and his *seizure* of ecclesiastical revenues cannot be
reckoned as a mark of the church's liberty. Swift.
4. Gripe; possession.
And shall these hands, so lately purg'd of blood,
Unyoke this *seizure*, and this kind regret? Shakspeare.
Make o'er thy honour by a deed of trust,
And give me *seizure* of the mighty wealth. Dryden.
5. Catch.
Let there be no sudden *seizure* of a hapless syllable to play
upon it. Watts.
SE'LEUTH. *adj.* [rele, rare, Sax. and *leuth*, known.] Un-
common. Spenser. 'T he same with *unleuth*.
SELDOM. *adv.* [releban, rarely; relean, more rarely; re-
leban, most rarely. Seldan is supposed to be contracted from
releban, or rele, rare, and *seleban*, when, Saxon. *Seldan*,
Dutch; *seleban*, German.] Rarely; not often; not fre-
quently.
Wisdom and youth are *seldom* joined in one; and the ordi-
nary course of the world is more according to Job's observa-
tion, who giveth men advice to seek wisdom amongst the an-
cients, and in the length of days understanding. Hooker.
There is true joy conveyed to the heart by preventing grace,
which pardoning grace *seldom* gives. South's *Sermons*.
Where